Wilmington Del. Nov. 14 1878

Dear Dr. Gray

Thanks for your information in regard to the Olney case. It would have been a great pleasure to me to have heard the arguments of the counsel in the case, but as that was impossible it is a real satisfaction to know that so far as we are concerned the proper thing has been done, & now I can stand a decision either way with equanimity.

Thanks too for Mr. Ball's address. I must write him at once.

By Miss Reynolds' influence I have received from a Miss Floyd some fruiting specimens of Baptisia calycosa; and although you have probably received the same I send (for fear you have not) a couple of specimens. You will notice that the calyx lobes seem to enlarge after flowering and are often longer than the pod! so that it is almost hidden. In the leafy specimen I send you will see that what started as a raceme has ended as a leafy branch. In one of my specimens, this is more marked the leafy outer end of the raceme being much branched. I suppose this may be owing to dry weather before and at flowering time followed by wet ~~afterwards~~ thus stimulating renewed growth. But it is a very curious species.

Another letter from Hyams makes Marion McDowell County the headquarters for going after Shortia. I am satisfied it grows within a short distance of that place.

Redfield & I have read your article in the Independent with much interest. I want to go over it again in connection with Le Conte's in Princeton Rev

Ever truly Yours

Wm M. Canby

Baptisia calycosa

Whole plant smooth except that the mucronate leaflets, stipules, bracts and calyx lobes are sparsely ciliate with long white hairs; stem and slender straight branches somewhat flexuous; stipules lanceolate, acute persistent, 3-7 ribbed, 1/2 as long as the short petioled ones, the sessile leaflets oblanceolate or obovate, obtuse; racemes terminating the branches, long and loose, the long (1'-2') and slender pedicels subtended by ovate lanceolate persistent bracts, and bibracteolate above the middle; calyx tube short, about 1/4 the length of the lanceolate spatulate foliaceous lobes which are but little shorter than the yellow flowers; legumes and base of stem not seen.